[illegible]

651 (a) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1948.

Treasury

652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made [657] responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

[illegible] During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

Brit. Colonial Office G-9 (1947) 1948 Vol.I Aden 61/5

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Race	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

S.Ol. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MAG Aden AR M1

	1936 Million gallons	1941 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	578
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	181
Water sold to shipping	18	64	53
Water consumed by military	25	98	120
Water used in gardens	76	52	114
Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	41	25	111

1652 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 93 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,830,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

1435 651 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent. per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,250 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,870 (£44,915).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 364 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

G.Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MAG Aden M.M.]

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

158 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	Total	Males	Females
Arabs	58,433	38,763	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,656	5,113	4,543
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	643	373	270
	80,516	50,569	29,927

Religions	Total	Males	Females
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,805	3,485
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,569	29,927

167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

S.Ox. Intl. . Colonial Office C-3 (1948) 1950 MIMI Aden nr 12)

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archæological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the
647 early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took
692 place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some five claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1948, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

S.Co. Sec. . Colonial Office C-1 (1946) 1950 MRD Aden M.M.1

672 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

●659 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 156 the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 375.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 33.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,940.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

S. Ch. Bill., Colonial Office G-8 (1949-50) 1981 MM1 Aden

Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules	25	10
TOTAL ..	12,858	12,896

Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons:

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles and the licensing of arms.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 M561 Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[159] The last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows:

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows:

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

163

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows:

Race	Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning		Arriving on New Entry Permits		Arriving on Visitors' Passes	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1951-52)1964 MMI Aden

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	Port, Harbour, Wharves	*Building Trade*	*Registered Factories*
Supervisors	174	105	105
Clerks	467	93	186
Artisans	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons	203	284	186
	7,086	6,696	3,331

Note: The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work.

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and £15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
439 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
631 British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
645 tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
625 population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
659 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken by the British authorities, while in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the protectorates. In the course of a medical survey in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[20] the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the religious leaders. A college for the sons of chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

Vital Statistics

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 population. The significance of the mortality statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which 511 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

The infant mortality rate has declined appreciably within recent years. It had been less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

H 364 shafts lead from lavatories in the upper stories to a reception chamber on the ground floor, is widely used in the larger houses in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut. Pit or surface privies are sometimes found in the courtyards of the smaller houses, but the majority have no facilities for the disposal of sewage wastes. Indiscriminate pollution of the soil is a general practice.

Fauna and Flora

A 659 Few entomologic surveys have been made in this region, and data regarding the insect vectors and animal hosts of human disease are fragmentary. It is probable, however, that the species identified in the neighboring territories are present in Aden Protectorate under similar physiogeographic conditions.

A 136 164 Arthropods. Mosquitoes. *Anopheles adenensis* (— *A. culicifacies adenensis*) is the most important anopheline mosquito in Aden Colony. Although it has been eradicated from Aden and Sheikh Othman townships, it persists in near-by oases, and is a major vector of malaria wherever it is encountered. In the last local outbreak in the *kutcha* hut district of Sheikh Othman, *A. adenensis* was found breeding in large numbers in the soakpits. It normally breeds A [744] in wells, shallow cisterns, irrigation canals and sluggish streams, and, before the institution of effective control measures, had become adapted to the high salinity of the saltpan seepages.

H 136 164 *A. gambiae* is widely distributed in the Protectorate, where it probably acts as the principal vector of malaria. It breeds along the edges of pools and streams, in irrigation canals, in wells and in numerous other collections of water. *A. turkhudi, A. coustani, A. d'thali, A. pretoriensis* and *A. barbirostris* have also been reported from various localities.

Aedes aegypti, the usual urban vector of yellow fever elsewhere, and *A. vittatus*, a tree-hole breeder implicated in the transmission of yellow fever in endemic foci in

bis snails have been described from some of the affected foci.

ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[20]

OTHER HELMINTH INFECTIONS. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[2] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

ADEN MMI

urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed.

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 193, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 113 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalance associated with large migrations of immigrants.

Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1945. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all ecopomic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized.

Following the organization of the antituberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization.

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been